Vestern Eurolineun.

BY BURTON CRAIGE.

your rights—they are all utterly ineffi-cient and unavailing. That never can be esteemed a "remedy" for a wrong which depends upon the will and pleasure of him who commits the wrong; and be sides before you can influence public opinion,—before you can change your repre sentatives,—before you can petition the next Congress for a repeal of the obnoxlous law, or remonstrate against it;—be fore you can assemble and organize a Gen-eral Convention;—the dreaded blow may be struck—the arbitrary and tyrannical have swept away the last vestige of your terests to glut the insatiate avarice of a ruling majority in Congress. Sir, if that body should issue its mandate that this General Assembly should never again convene;—that slavery should forthwith be abolished throughout the ampire—of what avail would be your appeal to public op-laion—of what avail would be a change in mion—of what avail would be a change in your representation—of what avail would be your petitions or remonstrances—of what avail would be the call of a General Convention? Sir, 'tis an insult to the common sease of the people of this land, to tell them that these are readies available them that these are the only means of redressing their gives ance, or spairing their wrongs. No, Sir, the remedy must be one which ain move properly, be applied, and which will prove more effectively or we are not your.

of the area

るないとは、大学は

ira kres om-arda ivad ado

etia

time than one year.

A failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue, one month before the expirations whatsoever up person time type year, will be considered as a suppose from the operation of the engagement. ing the observed the first and the second of the discovered the first contains the discontinue, one month before the expiration of a year, will be considered as a new cagagement.

Any person procuring six colorent subscribers to the Carolinian, shall have seemeth paper gratis.

Any person procuring six colorent subscribers to the Carolinian, shall have seemeth paper gratis.

All letters addressed to the Editor was been published a speech, in which their Highs of the gratic than the small discharge of the General Assembly at that time discharge with official discharge of the General Assembly at that time discharge with official discharge of the General Assembly at that time discharge with official discharge of the General Assembly at that time discharge with official discharge of the General Assembly at that time discharge on the rights of the people? No. 32 These terms will be strictly adhered to.

VIRGINIA LE. GISLATURE

SPEECH OF

MR. JONES,

Of Elizabeli City and Varwick, as Federal Relations, Jun. 17th.

Gentlemen my, you may appeal to perform the conficiency of the people of the Case of the second of the people of the Case of the Case of the Assembly with that time discharge to confiderately I such as a cut be ready to was then composed of men, who were the discharge of the gratic to the Federal General Relations, Jun. 17th.

Gentlemen my, you may appeal to perform the confideration of the States, in which the source of the Case of the Assembly should be imprised to the confiderately I such as a cut to be a statelling and the states at the confideration of the federal form the resonant and the confideration of the federal form the f presentatives in Congress for rolled on the States, and provided that if any member of sind congress for rolled or seminarate—and healty, your may call a General Congress for rolled or seminarate—and for a violation of that section, the south or store for a violation of that section, the south or store may fault be settled, by an amendment of the Constitution. If these be the only modes of redress, them the spele of the United States are not for severing obstimate of the imprisor of the restrained by a sense of either united states are not for their support to the swell of the season of the country of the season of the constitution. If the season of the constitution of the season of the judgment of our State Court. this mandate obeyed, Sir? No. The Judges of our Court of Appeals clearly foresaw that if they recognised the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, that the reserved rights of the sovereign parties to the Federal Compact, would be left completely at the mercy of the Congress of the United States and the Federal Judiciary; and that by the legislation of the former,

and the adjudications of the latter, the fed erative character of our government would gradually be changed and converted into ridian of his glory -devoted to the princi-ples and jealous of the rights of the States, alike for the logical severity of its reason of its style, sustained the great doctriner of '98, and clearly demonstrated that the 25th section of the act of Congress organising the Federal Judiciary, under which the appeal had been allowed, was not sanctioned by the provisions of the Constitution of the United States, but was a pulpable of daugerous usurpation of the Rights of the States. In this counton, Sir the Bench of Judges unanimously concurred: and the mandate of the Supreme Court was discontinuously and resistant was presented. mandate of the Supreme Court was disre-garded and resisted. Was not this Nut-lification?—was not this setting at defi-ance, both the act of the Congress of the Buited States, and the solemn judgment of the Highest Federal Judicial Tribunals? Judge Roans in the course of his remarks

of such exceeding delicacy, magnitude and

Mr. Speaker, no man in the Common wealth is more profoundly impressed that I am with the perilous condition of the republic, and, Sir, I should be guilty of treachery to the freemen whom I representations of the last to warm them. of the dangers which now menace the very existence of all those institutions they We are sir, on the very eve of a political convulsion, which nothing but the miracume interposition of Providence can aver a convulsion the consequences of which solemn resolves of this august body. I, for one, with all my proud and lofty conceptions of the dignity of this our ancient Commonwealth, do not believe that it is in our power to hush and silence the furious and angry passions, which the tyramy our power to hush and success the tyranny and misrule of years have aroused in the bosoms of an indignant and justly incensed people. Nor sir, do I believe that it is now possible to prevent a hostile and sangunary issue of the contest which will hortly be waged between the authorities and the proposed with the proposed with the control of the restrict of the control of the contro of the Union and of South Carolins. How sir, in the exasperated state of public feel-ing; can such collision be avoided 1 Wher-

of dollars by tearing the ancestors of our slaves from the bosom of their homes and country, and they would make millions of dollars by transporting the present race to the shores of Africa.

Sir, I have hazarded as much in the cause of Abolition, as any man in this State; but I would, like a Spaniard, wareven to the knife, before I would permit they now occupy, is the position they now occupy. South Carolina, whether, in this contro versy, she be "right or wrong."
Should South Carolina fall, Mr. Speak.

Should South Carolina in it. Speaker, the creter, the "last hope" of human liberty. The Government of the United States will acquire a military despotism Large standing armies will be employed in time of pro-found peace, fo crush even the slightest symptoms of insubordination in the refracory states these standing armies will in poverish, oppress and grind the people to dust and ashes. A corrupt and unprinci-pled majority in Congress, will sway without check, limitation or restraint, the destance of the nation, and the death-knell of freedom will be sounded throughout the Union. Beades, etc. the fate of S. Caro-lina to-day, will be that of Virginia to mor-row—the award which fells the one life-less to the earth, will shortly after be unbless to the earth, will shortly after to the shortly after the governors were appointed colonies:—the governors were appointed differently;—in some cases by the propriators—in others by the King.

Expering and slave holding States—as we are completely identified in manners and by itself against the Indians, without the colony, at times, carried on wars are completely identified in manners and by itself against the Indians, without the

struggle between Despotism and FREE patural or artificial boundaries, accertained pon; between ruthless Oppression and and well defined: and whenever any doubt them, commissioners on the part of each, were appointed to adjust the difficulty, which was always done with the becoming formulities incident to communities

Their charters were different in the na ture of the powers, and privileges graced:—Their laws, made under these char ters, were in many respects essentially different. In Carolina, they commenced with a code of laws drawn up by the calculated John Locke, in which orders of Nobility were established: In Massachulate they declared that they would be setts, they declared that they would be governed by the Bible, until they could make better laws for themselves: the laws of the Bible were superceded by the Bible with the best laws, under which herefies and witches lass, under which hereits and witches were bust. In New Singland, the Presbyterian Religion prevailed — In Maryland, the Homin Catholic; and in Virginia, the High Church—all combined by

of the same year, this Congress was solved. On the 10th of May, 1778, ding to the recommendation of and ding Congress, the Delugidas from the onies met again, coming together new powers from their respective of the powers from their respective of the powers from their respective of the powers from the power of the Delegates to Congress of ged, and a common danger drew the

In the Congress of 1775, the

on the

CHS. PISHER.

CONGRESS.

the constituted autho-

marum hoped the re-mediately adopted, b

troys the effect of the resolution. He lemed that any discretion belonged to the Executive relative to the communication o Congress of orders given to military to Congress of orders given to military officers in time of poace, There were only two exceptions made in favor of the discretion of the Executive spone alls from either House of Congress. One was where papers relitive to a pending negotiation; the other when orders issued to military officers in time of wer, should be called for. In such cases only were the documents to be remainfitted, referred to referred to others, the in a state of profound peace, both at home and abroad. But the Executive had com-manded the Legislature of one of the ed within that tate, by order of the Executive ;- and ident may have secrets which it may President may have secrets which it may be improper to communicate, respecting the orders given to the commanders of these forces. It may be supposed that orders had been given to disperse the Le gislature. We may suppose that orders had been issued to apprehend certain obnoxious individuals in that State, and execute them under the second section. Suppose individuals had been proscribed by mane, in these orders, as had been done by Lord North;—he would not say that such things had actually been done; but, from the wincing of gentlemen, it was objuint that there was something rotten.—
He was satisfied that it was the intention of the President to endeaver to miss a He was satisfied that it was the intention of the President to endeavor to raise a civil war in the State of South Carolina, for the purpose of afferding him an apology for marching an army into that State. If no orders had been given which were not improper, why should they be kept secret? He regretted the amendment. If it was in his power, after it should be adopted, he would withdraw the resolution. At all evouts, he should be justified in drawing his own inferences as to the character of the orders. He could not say by whom the amendment had been say by whom the amendment had been say by whom the amendment had been

character of the orders. Its own not say by whom the amendment had been suggested, but he had heard that the President held a drawing room last night.

Mr Grunny would meet all infrarences which distributed heaven by the gentlemen. ed to the military or given. He depre uch orders had been given. It ated every thing which might ion for civil strife among the outh Carolina in their presen t state of excitement. It was a result he was anx loss to guard against, as far as might be in his power. Suppose that information had been received from citizens of the State which was recited in az order four ded upon it, would it not be proper to the name of individuals giving such it mation? Would not a different course

fore Congress for its consideration.

It consideration.

It consideration. isposed to have all information night throw light on this subject solore the Senate. He was glad infore the Senate. He was glad the gen-leman from Mississippi [Mr. Polidexter] and proposed the resolution. Should it be withdrawn, he would himself again offer it. As to the inferences which the gentleman proposed to draw from the information, he nust acknowledge his inability to unfer

Mr. Posingeres had suid that, if the Mr. Periperter had said that, if the information was withheld he should be justifiable in drawing his own inferences.

Mr. Grundy could assure the gentleman that there was no wish to conceal any act of the Executive relative to the State of South Carolina. But, at the same time it might be proper to protect the crizens of that State from disclusives, if any such had been made, which might cause them to immediate battle with one another. Every order issued by the Executive with magnificant without should be large before the in he was willing should be tleman, to the President's drawing form he did not comprehend. From ill heakh he had not been able to attend; but if the gentleman did, he hoped he had enjoyed

Mr. Carnons was greatly surprized by the objection to the resolution in its prosent shape. It did not call for a word of private correspondence. But the Scottor from Tennessee says that orders may have been founded upon the correspondence of individuals whose names may be stated to the order. He was astonished at the remark. Was he to understand that military or naval orders had resulted from correspondence with a party in the State of South Carolina. What I is the Chief Magistrate of the U. States in correspondence with parties so deeply excited as South Carolina? The disclosure was most extraordinary—regarding it, as he did, as South Carolina? The disclosure was most extraordinary—regarding it, as he did, as of a semi-official character—it could not

The Create stated, that by the construction be had placed upon the rule recentle adopted relative to the Special Orders the Chara was directed to call it at 12 o'cloc

ply to the remarks of the South Carolina [Mr. Call

The CHAIR was anxious to

appealed from by any Senator Mr. Kine said gentler before apprised of the in rised of the imperative term rule had been worded for He was satisfied, and he lieved other gentlemen were, that

Mr. Pointerran moved to lay the spo-al order on the table, for the purpose of occeding to dispose of the resolution at

This Extract of a letter from a Greenbrier county Virginia,

friend in Washington City. A great reaction to taken otry, with

own way, and to their own measures and interest they deem the great game now playing. They deem the great game now playing, to be a strong political strate, of a deeply actful political party, to subvert the true principles of the Government, by making the popularity of Gambal Jackson, and the whole legislatico of Congress, tributary to the assumption and ultimate establishment of principles unknown to the Government, and heterogenial to the Constitution of the and heterogenial to the Constitution of the land. They view, indeed, that the Union is in very utter danger; and hence it is, that they desire to be thrown out of the strifes and contentions of the artful design. ing demagagues: From the Same.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6th, 1833

Dear Sir,—Since my last letter, the prospects of the passage of Verplanck's bill, through the House of Representatives, without any very destructive amendments, have become bright; but as avarice and ambition are at work every moment, there is yet considerable difficulty in predicting, what will be the final result. The three what will be the final result. The three and twenty Van Buren men from New and twenty Van Buren men from New York, have this bill in their power, and its fate depends upon the instructions they may receive from their master. Yesterday, the intemperate speeches of J. Q. Adams and Tristam Burgess, produced some House. Mistaking the causes of the forsearance beretofore, of the southern mem bers, these gentlemen assumed a very lofty tone, and speak of the muscle and physica strength of the north, the superiority of free over slave laborers, and expressed their firm determination, not to be driven from the protective system, by the weaker part of the Union. Mr. Barringer, Col. Drayton and Mr. Patton, replied to these champions of a high tariff, and gave them a severe and well merited castigation. Mr. Burgess did not appear in his seat to day, and Mr Adams looked somewhat sub-dued. The friends of these gentlemen, I think, felt ashamed of their indiscreet conluct, or rather perhaps, at the result of it. Phese mea are unfit to live under a repubcan government; for they cannot or on, appreciate its true principles. To day, in the Senste, Mr. Tyler made a very powerful speech, against the bloody enforcing bill, and one which reminded me of the old Dominion in her best days. discussion will be apun out in the Seseveral days longer, and then I do soveral days longer, and then I should not be surprised, if a motion to lay the bill on the table the remainder of the session, ar of ite arrival in the House. will not, dare not pass this bill, for public opinion as the debate progresses, is setting stronger and stronger against it. The old democrats in Pennsylvania are raising that a strong I will be made in a day or two, in then ture, to rescind from its journals, te given some tim e ago, ir s of the proclan ent arrived bere this rning, in the New York Standard. ort of a committee of the legisla leral relations, and me ture upon the fed ave come from the pen or the dictation of he Magician. From the slight perusal I have given it, I am induced to believe that it is intended to promote the following objects. First, to shake off Webster from the embraces of the President. Second. to two the South into an approbation of this amended version of State Rights; and hirdly, to give a cue to the President, now to form his inaugural address, so as to relieve him in some measura, from the deral cab The author of

Committing of Co

on the end re

is seized hold of with an avidity that all how important is considered the cria which we have arrived. To Mr. Web perhays more than any other Seastor eves of the nation are turned. It is kill that in his heart he had never appet the wretched measures so absurdly a the wretched measures so absurdly called the American system; but, on the contrary, that he was a solous and influential opponent of that system and on more than one occasion has proved by the most incontrovertible arguments, expressed with the utmost fervour, that it is a measure unequal, oppressive and unjust. Circum stances subsequently occurred to change his conduct with reference to the, tariff; no one supposes that his cainion has undergone any alteration. Indeed, it is currently reported and believed, that during his recent journey to Washington, he treely admitted he was now convinced that Protection and Union are incompatible, and that the time had arrived when one or the other must be given up. A few days will show which he has concluded to sacrifice. Whatever may be the termination of the

Whatever may be the termination of the present difficulties in South Carolina, it must be evident to thinking men that a high protective duty cannot much longer be maintained without producing a serious and perhaps irreparable breach in the Confederacy. The doctrines of nullification may be exploded, and the strong arm of the General Government may, for awhile, hold the States together, despite the efforts of those who assert the right of peaceaths seed and confederacy which may be goaded in the confederacy which may be confederacy. The doctrina and the confederacy which may be confederacy which may be confederacy which may be confederacy. The doctrina and the confederacy which may be confederacy which may be confederacy which may be confederacy. The doctrina and the confederacy which may be confederacy which may be confederacy which may be confederated with the confederacy which may be confederated to the tariff, the confideracy is a fact worth and subtilet to the tariff, the c Whatever may be the termination of the the Confederacy which may be goaded in-to violating the compact and into having recourse to the ultima ratio of an injured

people.

But we yet entertain a sanguine hope that affairs will not be urged to this extremity. We trust to see a portion, at the advantes of protection in the Scriate, show, on this momentous occasion, that they value the integrity and prosperity of the whole Union at a higher rate than the pecuniary interests of one class of ithe inhabitants of a part—that they will jushow themselves willing to give up a fraction of the immoderate advantages enjoyed by the manufacturers, for the sake of acontemplate without a shudder, and which in their progress, could scarcely fail of overthrowing those very catablishments, to uphold which all the existing and most in-

and the north has bee in the discussion of the tariff questionor not-whether the or the Union car themselves insupportably aggrieved and if this is a delusi process of reasoning can dispel. The discussion has gone by; the hour for action has arrived.

The Argument used by some, that reduce the Tariff now, would be a true ling of the General Government to gle state, which, as a precedent of it It is not to app rolina, that teelf to that

ceins any good trease except South Cacling by the Tariff, and w

But it is not the s which are aggreeved by one man—they are all lopposed to tective principle—there is hardly ting voice. But there we cidedly, opposed to the exist is opposed to it—New minority in many is very large retained as it is !—there wou decided majority in favor of

If, in the face of all House of Congress she means of any parliamer a decision of the bill be by a more dim ther they will throw vested interests" of the

From the U. S. T The Globe is under wash Mr. Livingston and JACKSON AND

The state of the control of the cont

STATES OF THE PROPERTY OF THE

ow the States and of the liberty of the citizens, built to



delegated to the common the whole confederacy.

Besolved, That Virginia has never parted with the right to recall the authority so delegated, for good and sufficient cause, and which the sufficiency of such cause, and to accede from the Confederacy, and to accede from the Confederacy, whensoever she shall had the battery of Union exceeded by its evils. Union being the means of accuring lithery and happinets, and not an and which there should be sacrificed.

Resolved, That the allegiance of the People of Virginia is due to her.

The property of the control of the confederacy of the people of virginia is due to her.

The property of the confederacy of the people of virginia is due to her.

A FIRST Lease Morehers made goldery enterely new, sich ellight title springs and fluther top, a feet terms apply of the Benefite House Reliaberry, Jan. 31, 1885. And

The public is reposituity informed to be a restrong to the public is reposituity informed to the public in the pub

Poor exile of Poland, while to

No more shall the wavery of freedom last It's sons to the field where their fathers re

Then what man my breast of its enrow deficit weep for the living, lament not the dead, They fell with their country, its fall I surviv

Let the halo of fame shall entirole thy to The pilgrim of fiberty hallow the abrine, While the laurels which shade it everally

and when tyrants exulting shall laugh thes

Will rays of our glory illumine thy name. Proud o'm the Caar, tile' the eagle his nest May build upon 25 ms, dark frowning below On its crater the vulture blood-surfaited rest Its free do but sleep in its bosom of uno Best, rest thee, my sabre, awhile in the sheath Thou art all that remains to my children and

by grief buried with me, thy blade I'll bequeat To vengeance, to freedom, my country to these H DEL

VARIETY.

An Impossibility.—Pw b rejects of the times of Dayle and Velverion, were constantly quartelling, before the beach. One day the dispute arso high, that the incensed Dayle cocked down his adversary, exclimi g vehemently, You acoundrel, I'll make you benave like a gentlethe blow, as he lay on the ground, one fy you. You cannot do it, sir !"

In the year 1777, two soldiers took A fancy to go and hear a sermon; the prater was Mr. Marray, well known for he doctrine of universal salvation. n the afternoon of the same day, an ther preacher exhibited ; but hi d ctrine was right to the reverse of ing. Tom said one of them, 'do you hear how differently those f iks present Which of them do you intend to believe?' 'Pil be shot,' says Tom, sif Pil believe either of them yet a while, till I ace it comes in general good order ever thing has the appearance of farming as it should be

An epicure who was advised to chart a young horse for the 'Two year old stakes,' declined on the ground, that, were he to win them they would hardly be worth eating.

Counsellor Dunning thinking to emberrays a witness having a Bardelphian Nose, began with, "now you Mri with a copper nose, now you are awore what have you are away what have you are away when a second with the second way of the second by the oath I have sword, replied he il would not exchange my copper note for your brazen face.

An old woman wishing to make clergyman believe she read her bible. took it as he was coming in at the door, and upon opening it exclaimed, as well how glad I am, for here are my spectacles which I lost three years

An impertment fellow asked Lord Guilford, who that plain lady was before him? "Toat lady," said his lordship, 'is my wife. It is true she is a plain woman — I am a plain mai you are a plain dealer, and that is

The Last .- " Wno is that gen man just gone out?" asked Finn, the celebrated punster.

"Why-doo't you know him?-that's the selebrated oculiat, Dr.

"Is it possible P' replied the punater; is be the peace that has gained such a reputation by making this-plass?" (eyes in glass.) After this, we may as well give one of the Doctor's lass.

A queer fellow, who was rather and of the noggie, making free with to Scudder, who we very the

loctor, " you have an ervices; you, geten jeep your own eyes of art cannot improve not

on a Parliamentary Committee, hap-pened to enter the room, when most of the Members were present and seated, though business had not yet com-menced; when perseiving that there was not another seat in the room, he with his usual readiness said, "Will any get theman move that I may take the chair?"

A beggar soking Dr. Smollet for alms, he gave him, through mistake, The poor fellow, on perguines. eiving it, hobbled after him to return for his honorest, exclaiming at the same time, "What a lodging Honorty has ken up with !"

A celebrated phrenologist once remarked; that neither the cat nor the harked; that neither the calculation the horse developed the organ of music, "Very strange," remarked a hearer, "since we make music of the guts of the one and of the tail of the other."

Rather Snarty.-" T ke care gr parm, or you'll evist your neck off!" by his long experience, that he has said a little urchin one day to an old acquired a practical knowledge of his adv who was tagging to get a comb shrough her tangled hair, till she had pulled her head round so that her note and chin came over her left shoulder, "Go long to achool you plague you," said she i at the same time coming his cars and stamping per which he will sell cheap. foot. As he departed, she resumed her task, when, by dint of persever-still solicits a share of t, of those who see, bitting her lips, projecting her thin and pressing her eyes together, tall her face was a full of the same of the will ware tall her face was a full of the same of the will be to the same of the will be the same of the will be the same of the will be the same of the same of the will be the same of the same of the same of the same of the will be the same of the same o till her face was as full of wrinkles . Months, if not, no charge. a baked apple, she succeeded in a king through. Then drapping both bands apon her kices, she signed and exclaimed. "On dear me ! I don't see how folks do that comb their hair every day, for I don't comt mine but once a week, and then it elen jest kills me." Norfolk Mass. Advertiser.

The Germans - We have, ever ince we became acquainted with them been admirers of the plainness, honesty and industry that is characteristic of this people. Go to their farms their barns well filled with the rich products of a luxuriant soil. Their horses large and fat-their artle in pearance of farming as it should be done.—And then too, they as prudent, economest and liberal. Although they do not very often engage warnels in the political contests of the day, they are attentive observers of passing events—of when they the would bardly be worth eating.

A cornet of hussars who was not the most pullshed in his manners, has ving joined his regiment, was asked by his colonel, what his father was? He replied, "a farmer." "Pity your father did not make you follow his trade." "Upon which the cornet ask-straight fortoffice. They pursue their now trade." "Upon which the cornet ask-straight forward or urse, independent of they was a straight forward or urse, independent of the has been persuaded to leave me by some white person, who has promised him his freedom on their reaching some fite State. I will pay ten dol-lars to any person who will confine him in any jail in the state, so that I get him again—

SENECA TURNER.

Cabarrus Co; V C. 51tf

FOR SALE. father did not make you fortow but trade." Upon which the curnet askad, "Pray Bir, what is your father?" of such considerations. They are in the straight forward e urse, independent of such considerations. They are in the gentleman, Bir. "Play he did not make one of you," replied the children so as to make them useful members of society. Case in polit,



BPARTEDOLICE.

LAWS OF THE U. STALES. Passed at the second Session of the Twee

Be it enacted by the Senate House of Representatives of the Uni-ted States of America in Congress ted States of America in Congress assembled, To at all that part of the Territory of Michigan, which is comprehended within the following boundaries, shall, from and sizerskie passage of this act, constitute one land district for the sale and entry of the public lands, wis: Iwing hot week the third and fourth ranges, of townships south of the base line, and sixe of the principal meridian, except so much thereof assires and also, the first, are cond, that d, fourth, fith, and sixth sungered Townships with of said liese line, and west of said griptips, meridian, and west of said griptips.

And there is haraby establish-land office within the same, to cated at such place as the Presi-

ANDREW JACKSON.

No. 5.

Be a enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the mited States of America in Congress assembled, That the towns of Calais and Pembroke, in the Sate of Maine shall be ports of delivery, to be an nexed to the district of Passamaquod-

Approved, February 5, 1833.

WATCH & CLOCK REPAIRING.

JOHN C. PALMER,

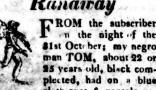
STILL carries on the above business, in all its various branches, in the house formerly occupied by James B. Hampton, one door above J. Murphy's store, and is confident,

Salisburg Feb. 2. 1833

E. DICKSOY, R ESPECTFULLY requests il hose indebred to him to call and settle, either by cash or note, by Feb. ruary Court. Those who fail to do so, may expect to settle with the con-

4164 Salisbury, Jan. 25, 1833

Ranaway



in the night of the \$1st October; my negro man TOM, about 22 or 25 years old, black complected, had on a blue

FOR SALE,

FIRST rate Northern made Sulkey, entirely new, with ellips tick springs and leather top. For terms apply at the Mansion H

Balisbury. Jan. 21, 1833. 59if

RICH LAND AFLOAT.

IN pursuance of a Decree of the Court of Equity for the County of Cabarras at the fall term of 1832, the undersigned having been appointed trustees, will proceed to sell on Friday the 22nd of March next at Coddle Crest Meeting h use,

BOT ACRES OF LAND.

being part of the lands at tached to the said Meeting ouse, for the use and bene fit of said Cordle Creek congregation. The land if it should appear more advisable will be divided into two or more lots to suit purchasers. The lond is well simuted, and of excellent quality, those unacquainted with it, by calling on either of the

Trustees will be shown over it,
The terms of sale will be two huddred dollars CASH, the balance is two equal instructs of one and two years, the cardager gisingbond with approved security. Trights Warris, according to the control of the cardager of the card

ary \$0, 1530, 5165

EXECUTED WITH VEAT AT THIS UFFIC

SPRING & SUNMER GOODS

HACKRTT & LEML

SPRING W SUMMER GOODS.

an & on Table and towel disper, &c. A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Marsellies, and Velentia Vestings, A GREAT VARIETY OF PANCY Prints, Ginguine and Muslins, Fickings, Blesched and Brown, Sheetings and Shirtings, Furniture dimity and Cotton fringes, Black Italian Silk, Scenchew & servinet de.

Blue olack silk camblets, Cha. gros de Naples, Milanese and de Romania Gause, Pongee, flag and bandana Handkerchies Crimson Pongee do.
Fancy Gause and Grape do.
Scarfs, silk sattin, and rich figured vestings.
Silk and cotton Hosiery.
A GREAT VARIETY of RICE

ncy bonnet, belt and cap ribbons, Silk aprons, Linen cambric handkerchiefs, fans, Sc nd Straw Bonnets, Polish do. do. Belgian do. do., Palm leaf hata, Leghorn bonnets, fur and wool do.

A GREAT VARIETY OF Latin and Greek School Books, Shoes, Moroeco skins. Hardware and Cattery, Glass and Crockery-ware, &c. Sc.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF Carpenter's Tools, consisting of every arti-cle made use of by Carpenters in this part

Harness mounting, coach fringe and lace, A good assertment of Groceries, &c &c. ALL of which, they are determined to sell s low as goods can be had in this part of the country. Purchasers will do well to call and see our stock and hear prices before they

H. E. L. are grateful to the Public to their very liberal patronage heretofore, and hope by strict attention to business, and sell-ing goods cheap, to merit a continuance of the Salisbury, April 28th 1832.

THE THOROUGH BRED HORSE BIOT,



WILL stand the VV ecsuing sessor at Beattles Ford Lincoln County. He ly Celebrated RACE HORSE and breeder old Sir Archie: His

ded mare-her pedigree can be traced to many of the most distinguished racers of the day. As to Bir Archie, his reputation, and that of his colis, and their descendants, are so well established, that it is acarcely necessary to say any thing at the present day, as they have been among the most successful distance horses, in the States of Vin ginia. North and South Carolina. Georgia and Tennessee, for the last fifteen years.

RIOT.

Is a bandsome bay, five feet three inchs high-four years old next spring: 1 is thought that he will make a good bree der, as his form and blood are both good. Particulars made known in due H. G. BURTON R. A. BURTON.

December 31st 1833

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19 1832. Office of the Commissioners under the Convention with Denmark.

HE Board of Con sioners had hoped to close the adjustment of claims under the Convention with Benmark, during their present ses-sion, but having received several applications for re-hearing, and being possible chance of establishing their claims, in those cases, and in others, where there was a deficiency of proof have determined to adjourn until the first day of March, 1833, and as there is but one month after that period al-lowed by law for the final entitlement of claims and distribution of the of claims and distribution of suctions, it has become necessary to order, and NOTICE is kereby given that no amplication for rehearing to fer fling original or supplemental memorials, or the introduction a proof, will be received after the first day of March 1853. By order 1865 RORT. FULTON, Sec. 7.

SEPAMOUS THE

WRITING SCHOOL

NEW PANCY DENJAMIN FRALEY TAILOR.

OMERA V.

THE Superiber offers to the public. and will continue to keep on hand, a very large, and general assortment of

Groceries, Hard-Ware. Crockery, Cutlery, Saddlery. Iron.

Steel and Salt, With a snug Selection of DRY GOODS;

On the Lowest Bossible Terms.

Liberal advances, in cash, will be made to those who prefer storing cotton or other produce. -And the highest of the market prices will be paid in CASH or BARTER, to those who wish to sell, JOHN SCOTT.

Cheraw, Jan 8, 1838

NEW BINDERY. WITH a view to the more efficient prosecution of their business, the

sc there nave established a BOOK-BINDERY.

Having procured the best Materials from the North, and employed a Workman who comes well recommended, they are prepared to execute on moderate terms. all orders in this line.

Account Books, Records, &c. ruled and made to order: and every kind of Binding promptly executed in the best nd peatest manner, on reasonable terms J. GALES & SON. 36 f

Raleigh, Aug DAVID L. POOL WATCH & CLOCK MAKER



AND JEWELLER, acus of Balisbury and counties, that he has

quired a competent pracical knowle dge of his art, and established his per. business in this town, in the tenemen lately occupied by Mr. Benjamin Fra lev, Tailor, one door above Messin, Hackett & Lomly's Store. His work will be executed skilfully and perfectly, with the usual despatch,

BNGRAVING

will be done in a neat, costeful and elegant style, not surpassed by any artist in this part of the country.

Chains, cals & Koys, Boer-Bointed Beneils aup Leads. on hand for the accommodation of his patrons, also a good assortment of

WATCH MATERIALS, mong which are Patent, Plain, and Lever

Mr. Pool, flattering himself with his ability to do his work well, respectose who have use for his skill He, however, asks at least a fair Salisbury, 1832

CHARLESTON and CHERAW, THE STEAM BOAT MACON

CAPT. J. C. GRA-HAM baving unting between Charleston and stating at Goo. Townston and stating at Goo. Townston and stating at Goo.

J. B. C.

NOTICE.

THAT on the 28th inst. at Neels, Mills, said Mills will be rented also the NEGROES belonging to the hired, and at the same time and place sold that valuable

CLAY BANK MAKE due attendance and conditions ma known on the day of sale. As the state is in debt no indulgence can b given, we hope all indebted will make immediate payment, and that the ling to law or this sotice will be please in bar of their recovery.

JNO FRALEY ARTHUR NEELY Era February 1st, 1883 3:64

STRAYED.

F ROM the Subscriber, to the upper part of Cabaccus County to a 3 miles from Mill Grove Post Office on the 15th inst., a very dark RA MARE, about 4 vers old, 15 hand high, a white spot in the face, and per-haps a little marked with the Saddle, was shod on the fore feet when a left home. She was raised in Haw wood county and it is lakely she a making that way.

A reasonable reward will be give for the recovery of the mare, 601 Jan 24th 2333 ELY-SCOTT.

Vajon of the Evening POST AND BULLETIN

O the first Satur y in lanea 1833, the Bolletin will be unite with Atkinson's Saturday Seems Post. The publisher of the Bellet has felt for a considerable time put the duties and labors of its publication a burden from which he was ension to be relieved, as well from ill healt as other causes; and determined close his duties as a publisher, to in succeeded in making an arrangement with Mr. Alkinson of the Saturd Evening P st, which he fully believe will be. will be agreeable to all parties. To patrons of the Bulletin will be gree the gainers by tois transaction. To Saturd y Evening Post has maintained for eleven years an enviable reputation among periodicals. The unit mg industry of its Editor, by which he has weekly crowded his ample co lumns with the most interesting "the dings of the times," his been an proved, and his successful exertion have been repaid by a constant acce sion of subscribers now exceeding fourteen thousand.

The Pas is already of larger all mensions than the Bulletin, and will be still further greatly increase in size at the time of the unit of the two papers. Renewed, a ertions will be made o impro-RESPECTFULLY ertions will be made the character of the Saturday Even the character of the Saturday Even and Salisbury and ing Post to Bulletin, in order that of the circumjacent may obtain and keep the first mane counties, that he has returned from Philadelphia, where he accepted the practical knowledge.

Notwithstanding the great number of copies to be published weekly, which after the union will exceed 20,000, the facilities of printing, on so,000, the facilities of printing, on two superior power presses, will ease ble the proprietor to present to the readers the very lauset intelligence, and his mammoth sheet will flore ample space for the important state papers that are weekly divuged in consequence of the critical state of affairs at home and abroad, such curtailing the amusing miscellary prepared for the sentimental and the lovers of wix and amuscement—the agriculturalist and the man of science the politicism or the fireside circle and affording advertisers a med of communicating their wishes to public unrivalled by any other actions and their wishes to public unrivalled by any other actions. having by far the of any newpaper through all the States and Territories, but more particularly through the States of Penra sylvania, New Jersey, Maryland and Delaware.

As but few papers after the union will be printed over the actual number required for subscribers, it will be advisable for these who wish to commence with the new and improved series, to forward their names can by accompanied by the east for a year's subscription, free of postegocar's subscription, free of postage-s she publisher is determined to sake his paper more intrinsically va-sable than any other, to receive only desermined to exact a write com-limits with his terms, and those who re not able or willing to comply with m, must seek clsewhere for an

The nominal price of the Post & Bulletin will be the same as for many years past. From all who pay is advance, too dollars will be thank fully received; but II use pard subhis air months from the amount to memorate to the same and the part of the rance, but never a less suis.